

# The World in A.D. 1500

## Virginia Standard of Learning WHII.2

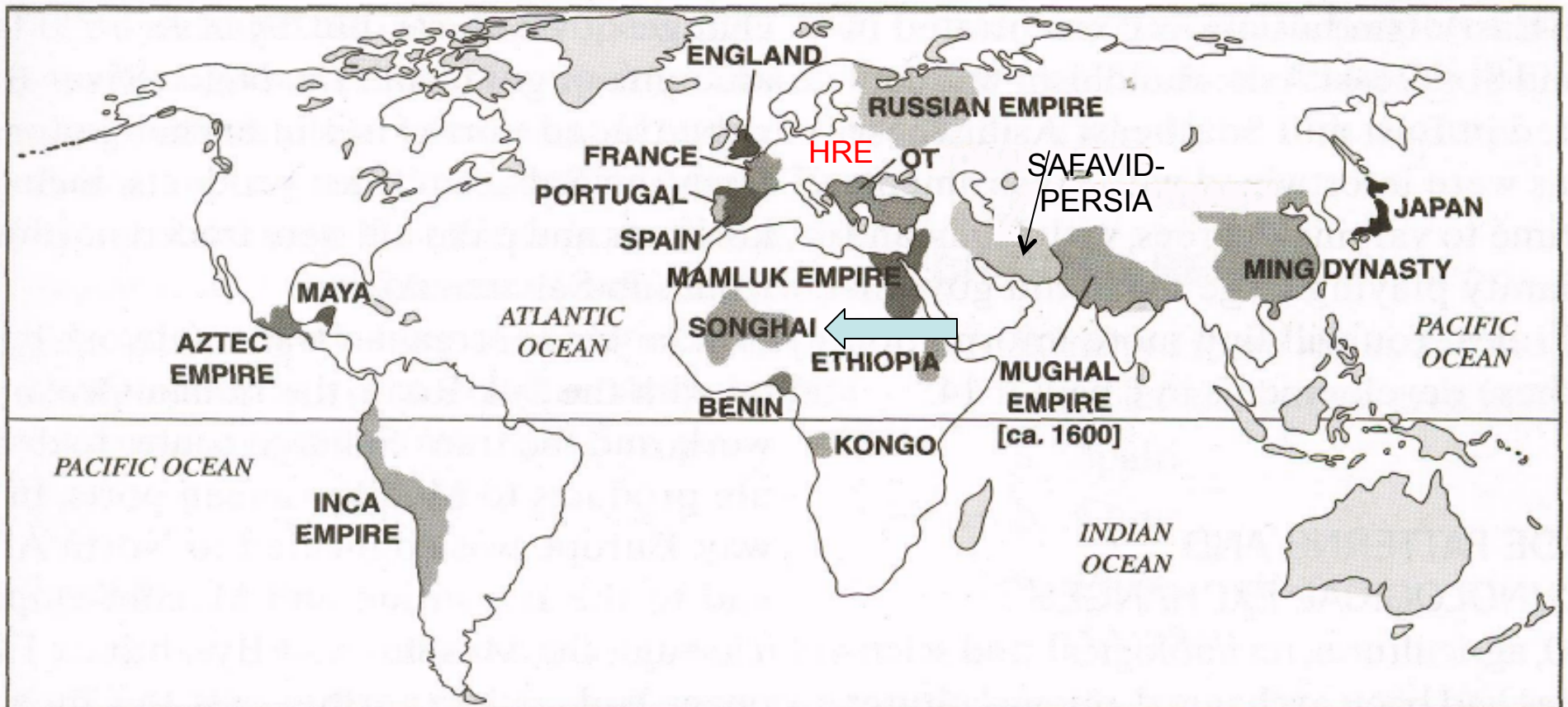
The student will demonstrate an understanding of the political, cultural, and economic conditions in the world in about A.D.. 1500 by

- a. locating major states and empires.
- b. describing artistic, literary, and intellectual ideas of the Renaissance.
- c. describing the distribution of major religions.
- d. analyzing major trade patterns.
- e. citing major technological and scientific exchanges in the Eastern Hemisphere.

The year 1500 does, in  
some important ways,  
divide the medieval world  
from the modern world...

# The World

## A.D. 1500



The major states and empires in the **Eastern Hemisphere**  
around 1500 A.D.:

England

France

Holy Roman Empire

Spain

Russia

Ottoman Empire

Persia

China

Mughal India

Songhai Empire

Japan





# EMPIRES

- ENGLAND, FRANCE, SPAIN-CATHOLIC EMPIRES in Europe
- Holy Roman Empire-all in central Europe-German provinces, Catholic, Leader called Emperor
- Russian Empire-large land area, Backwards-feudal, leader called Tsar
- Ottoman Empire-became Islamic in 1453 when it fell to the Turks-trading goods came through this empire to Europe-  
includes parts of 3 continents

# EMPIRES

- **PERSIAN-SAFAVID**-Present day Iran, Rugs
- **MUGHAL EMPIRE**-Northern India, Islamic Rule-textiles, spices, Taj Mahal
- **SONGHAI EMPIRE**-West Africa, Timbuktu University-math, science, medicine, trading center-gold, salt, ivory
- **CHINA-Asia**-closed off but possessed valued trade goods-silk, gunpowder, porcelain, paper, pasta, spices, tea
- **JAPAN-Asia**-Isolated from world

# EMPIRES

- **AMERICAN EMPIRES**-all advanced, rich in **GOLD**
- **AZTEC**-highly advanced, sacrifices, located in modern day **Mexico**
- **INCAN**-extensive road network for trade, modern day **Peru in South America**
- **MAYAN**-modern day **Southern Mexico and Central America**

## RIVERS IN WESTERN EUROPE



## Europe, About 1500

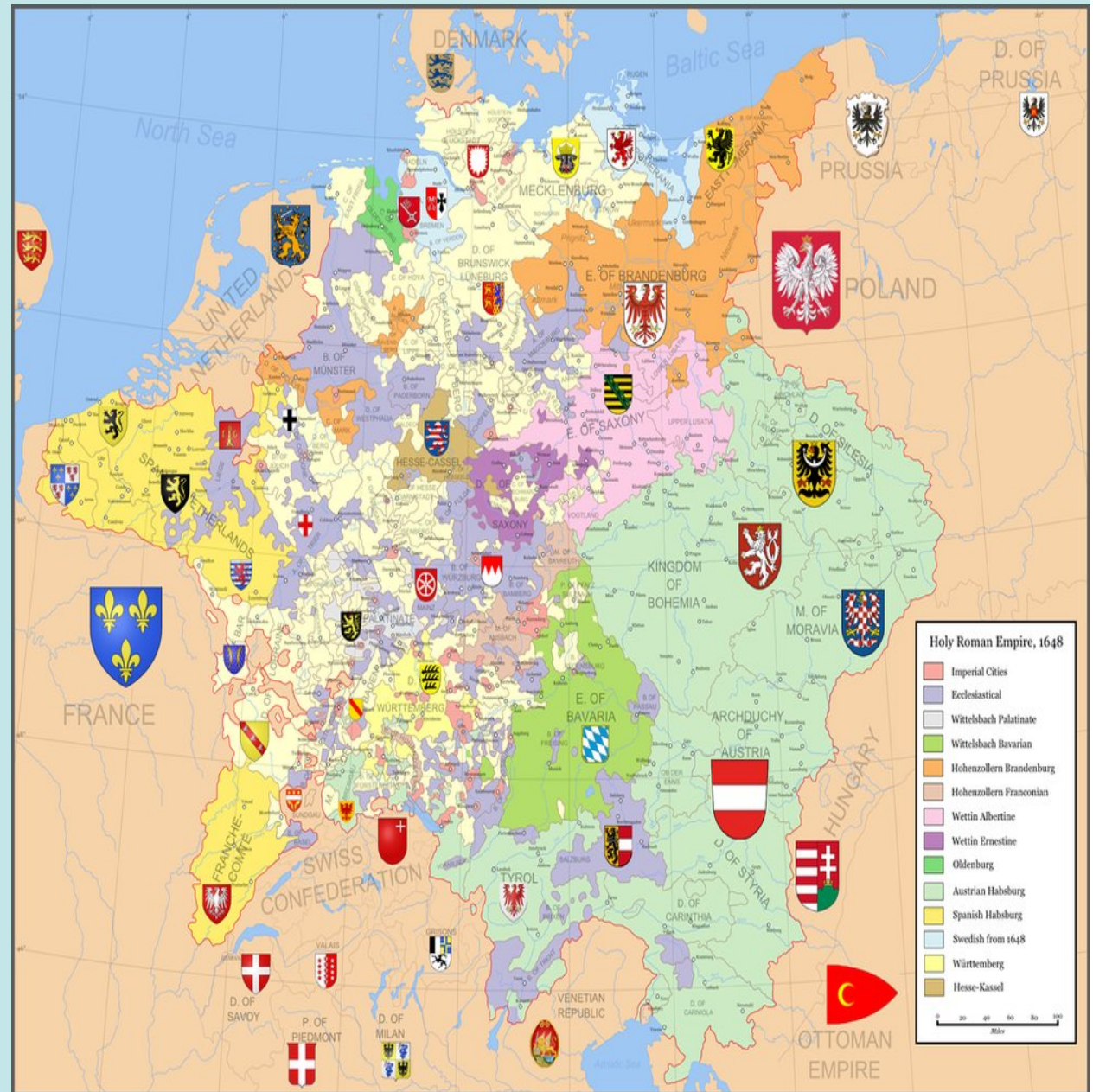




# HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

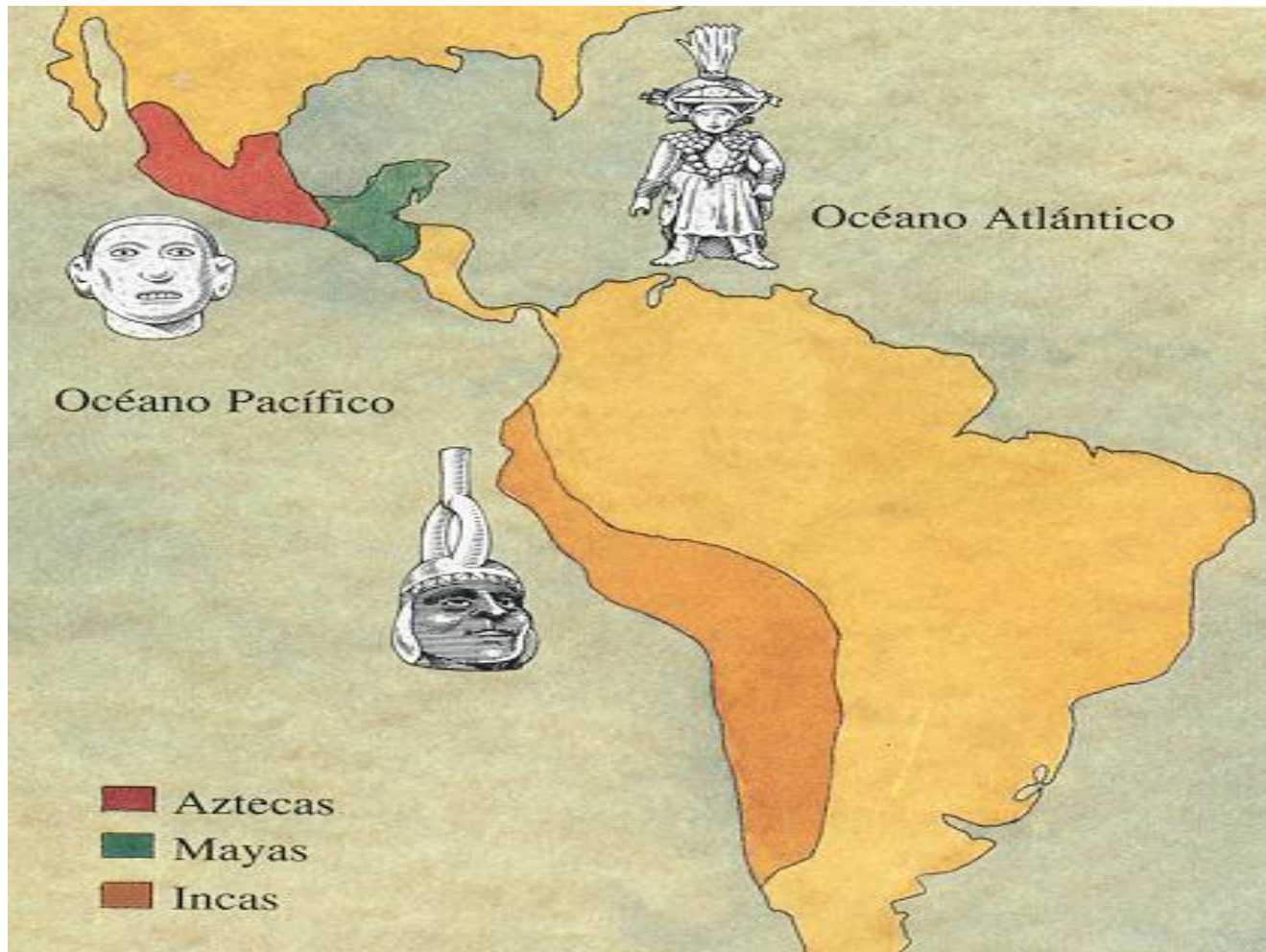


Meanwhile, the  
disunited  
**principalities** of  
the  
**Holy Roman**  
**Empire** were  
soon to see  
religious  
conflict and  
reform within  
Christianity.





## Aztec, Mayan, Incan Empires



# INCAN EMPIRE-Machu-Picchu





# AZTEC EMPIRE



# TAJ MAHAL-MUGHAL EMPIRE





# SONGHAI EMPIRE-Timbuktu



Most importantly, it marks the beginning of true global interaction. Up to that time, merchants carried goods and ideas back and forth through Africa, Asia, and Europe, but the Americas were largely unknown ...until after 1500.

The major states and empires in  
the **Western Hemisphere** around  
1500 A.D.:

**Aztec Empire**

**Mayan Empire**

**Incan Empire**





The small  
**Italian**  
trading states  
enjoyed a new  
level of  
prosperity  
that triggered  
a cultural  
explosion  
called the  
**RENAISSANCE**





The Renaissance means :  
“Rebirth”

A rebirth of ancient Greek & Roman  
Cultures



***The Renaissance***

***was a ...***

**R.E.B.I.R.T.H.**

# **R. Rebirth of Greek & Roman classic culture**

**Q: What are the classics?**

**Classics = ideas of ancient Greece & Rome**



**Greek Architecture**



**Roman Sculpture**

# **E** **Established in Italian** **city-states**

**City-states were  
wealthy from  
trade**

**Q: What led to  
the growth of  
trade in Europe?**





## **B. Birth of the “modern” world c. 1350-1600**

- less superstition
- education, literature encouraged
- sports, art, music important
- study of history & science



# **Italian artists:**

## **Michelangelo & Da Vinci**



**Leonardo  
da Vinci**



**Michelangelo**



# **R. Renaissance spreads from Italy to N'ern Europe**

**-helped by printing  
press (Gutenberg)**

**Q: Why would the  
printing press  
help ideas  
spread?**



# **T Theater: Shakespeare**

- ♦ **wrote plays & sonnets**



# **H Humanism – Erasmus** **♦ is most famous**

Also, THOMAS MORE



**-want people to be the  
best they can be**

INDIVIDUAL is IMPORTANT-has value

**Q: What kind of things  
might a humanist be  
in favor of?**



# Sir Thomas Moore- UTOPIA



Erasmus-challenged  
Catholic Church

# Accomplishments in literature

## sonnets, plays, essays

**Petrarch** and other writers explored human emotions, especially love.



The many plays of William **Shakespeare**





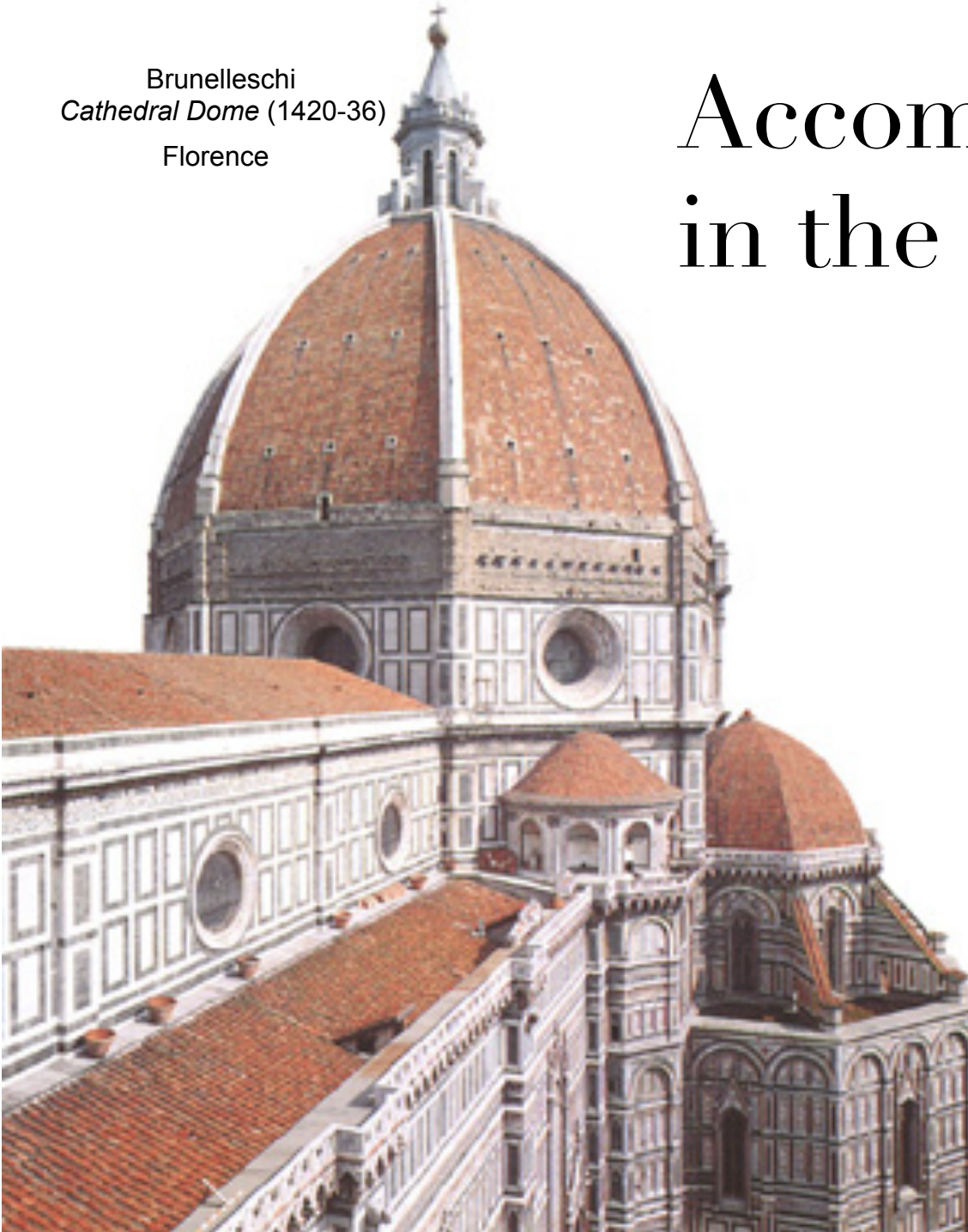
# NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI

- Italian politician-wrote “*THE PRINCE*”
- Believed rulers had to do whatever it takes to keep power



Brunelleschi  
*Cathedral Dome* (1420-36)  
Florence

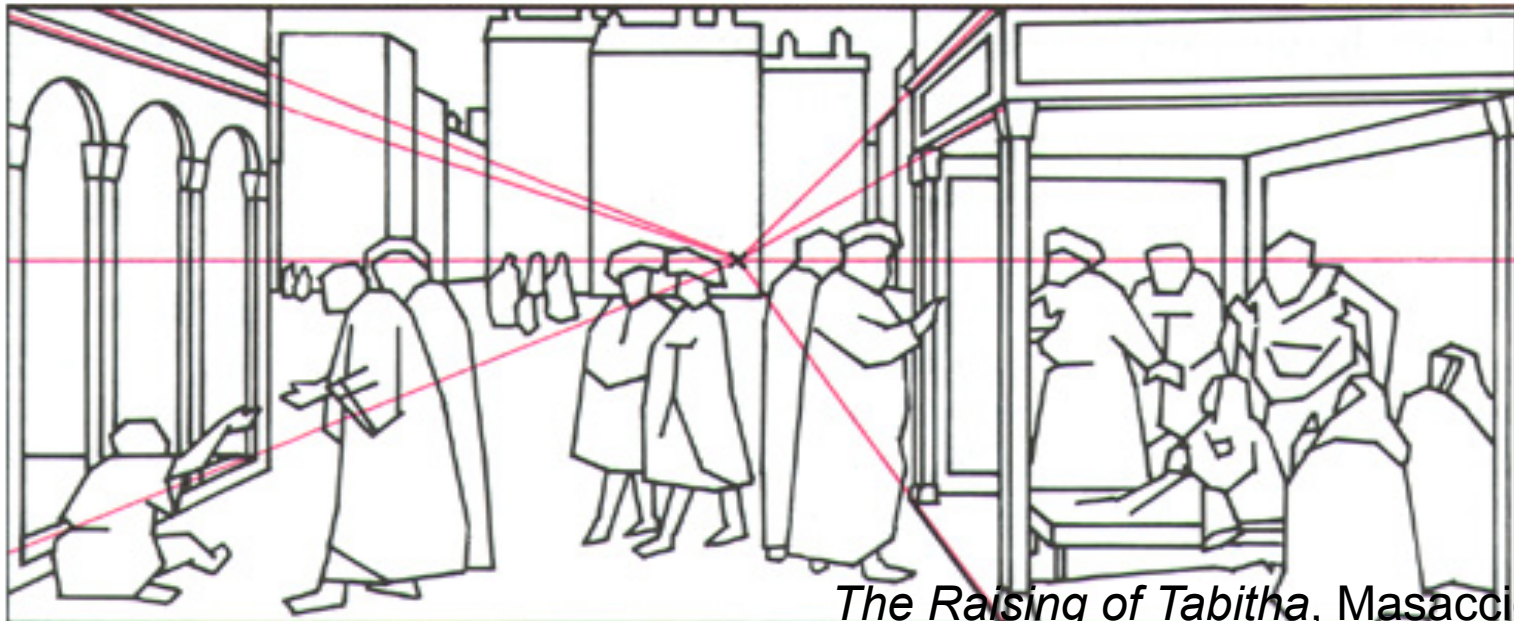
# Accomplishments in the visual arts





# RENAISSANCE ART

<b>Lifelike</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Looked realistic</li> <li>-artists studied the body</li> </ul>
<b>Perspective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-had depth, 3D</li> </ul>
<b>Emotion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-revealed artist's feelings</li> </ul>
<b>Sometimes Secular</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-sometimes non-religious</li> </ul>





# High Renaissance — Leonardo da Vinci-Mona Lisa

Leonardo da Vinci  
Truly the  
"Renaissance man,"  
Leonardo da Vinci  
excelled in painting,  
pen and ink drawings,  
engineering, medical  
illustrations and  
inventions.



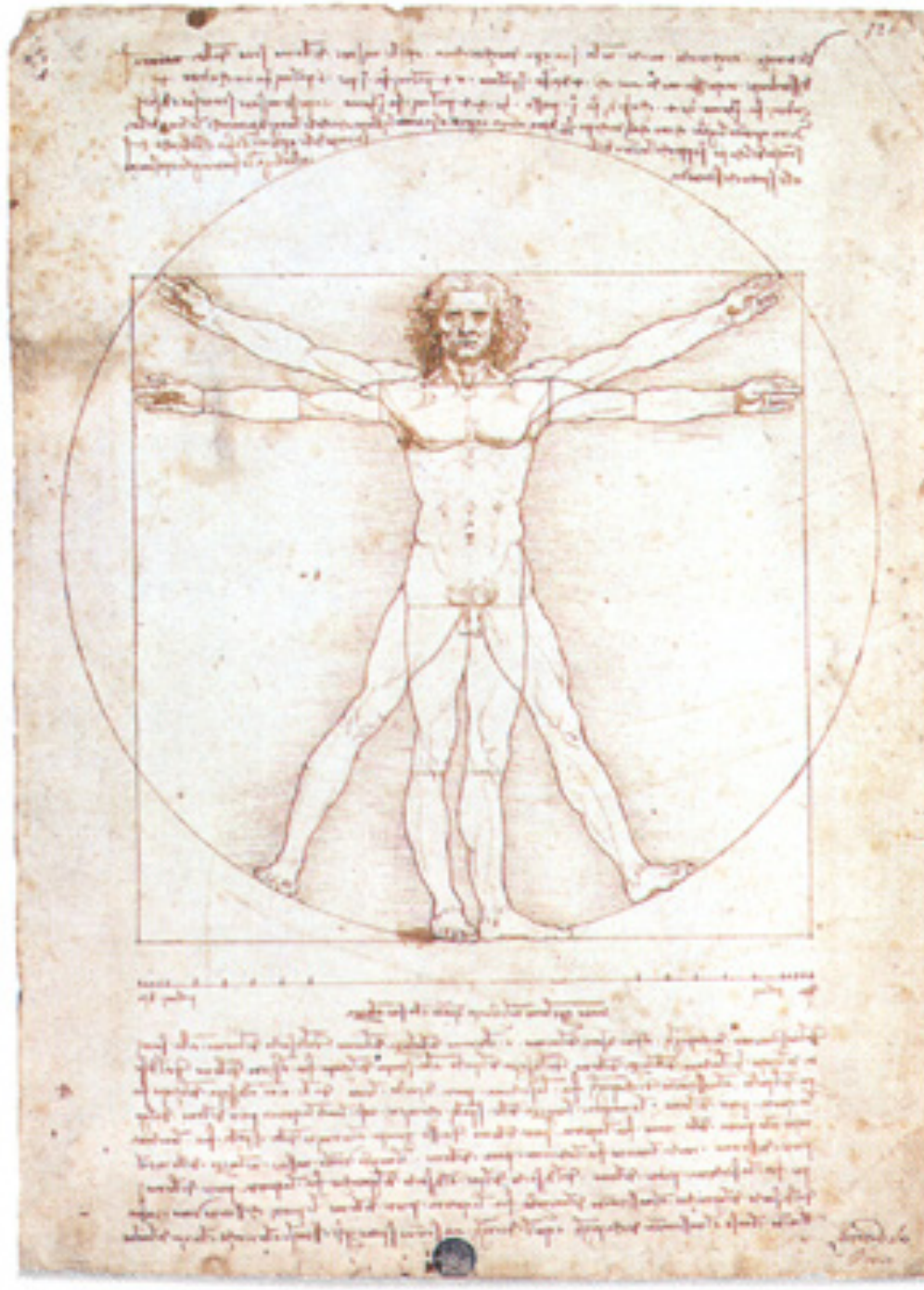
*Mona Lisa*

# Da Vinci-The Last Supper





# da Vinci Vetruvian Man

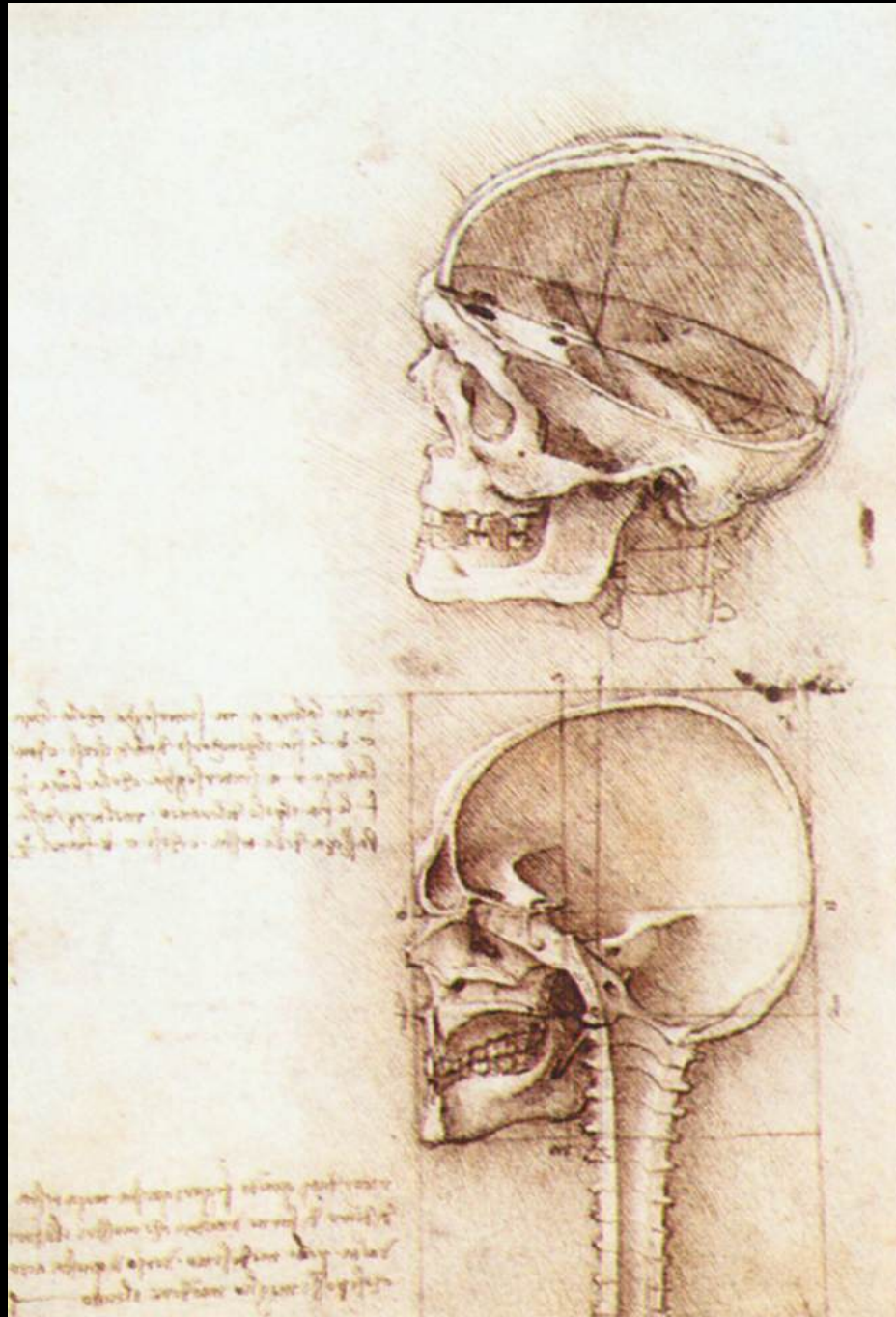




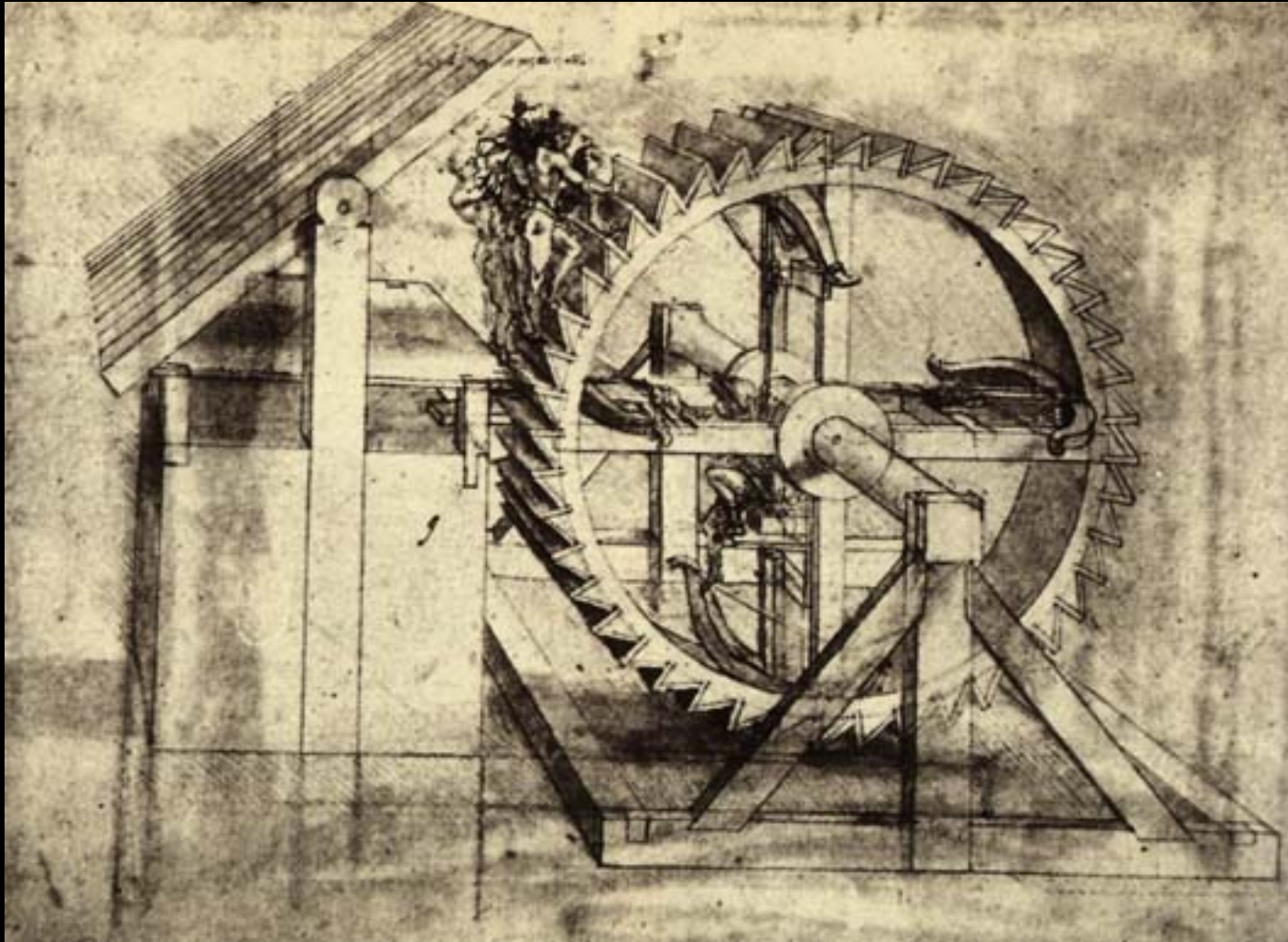
da Vinci

Studies of human skull

1489



da Vinci,  
Crossbow machine, 1480-1482





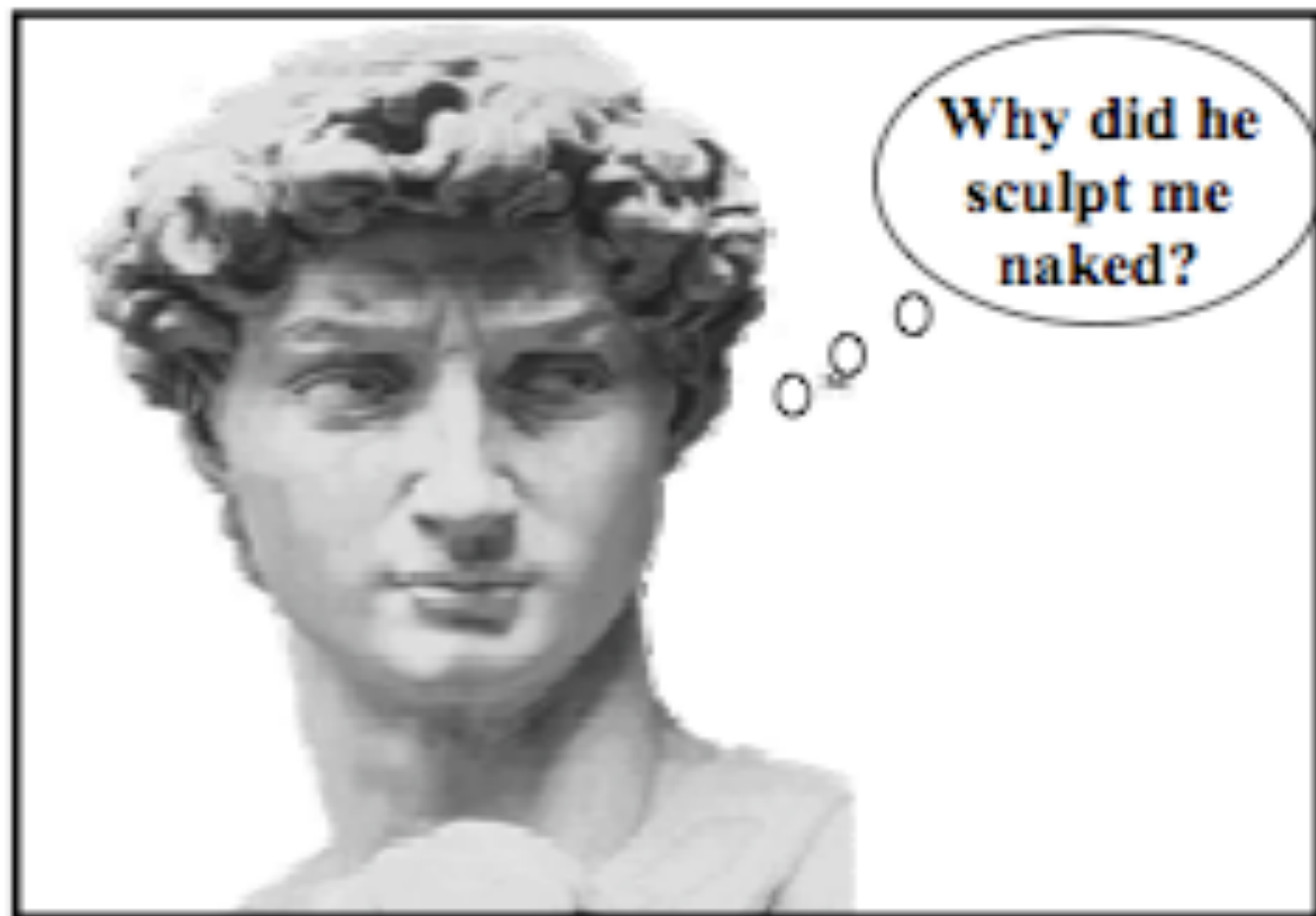
Michelangelo

*David*

"All desired the  
glory of having  
borne to earth  
the remains of  
the greatest  
man ever  
known to the  
arts."







# Michelangelo

*Pieta* (1498-1500)





**Michelangelo**  
*Moses* (1515)



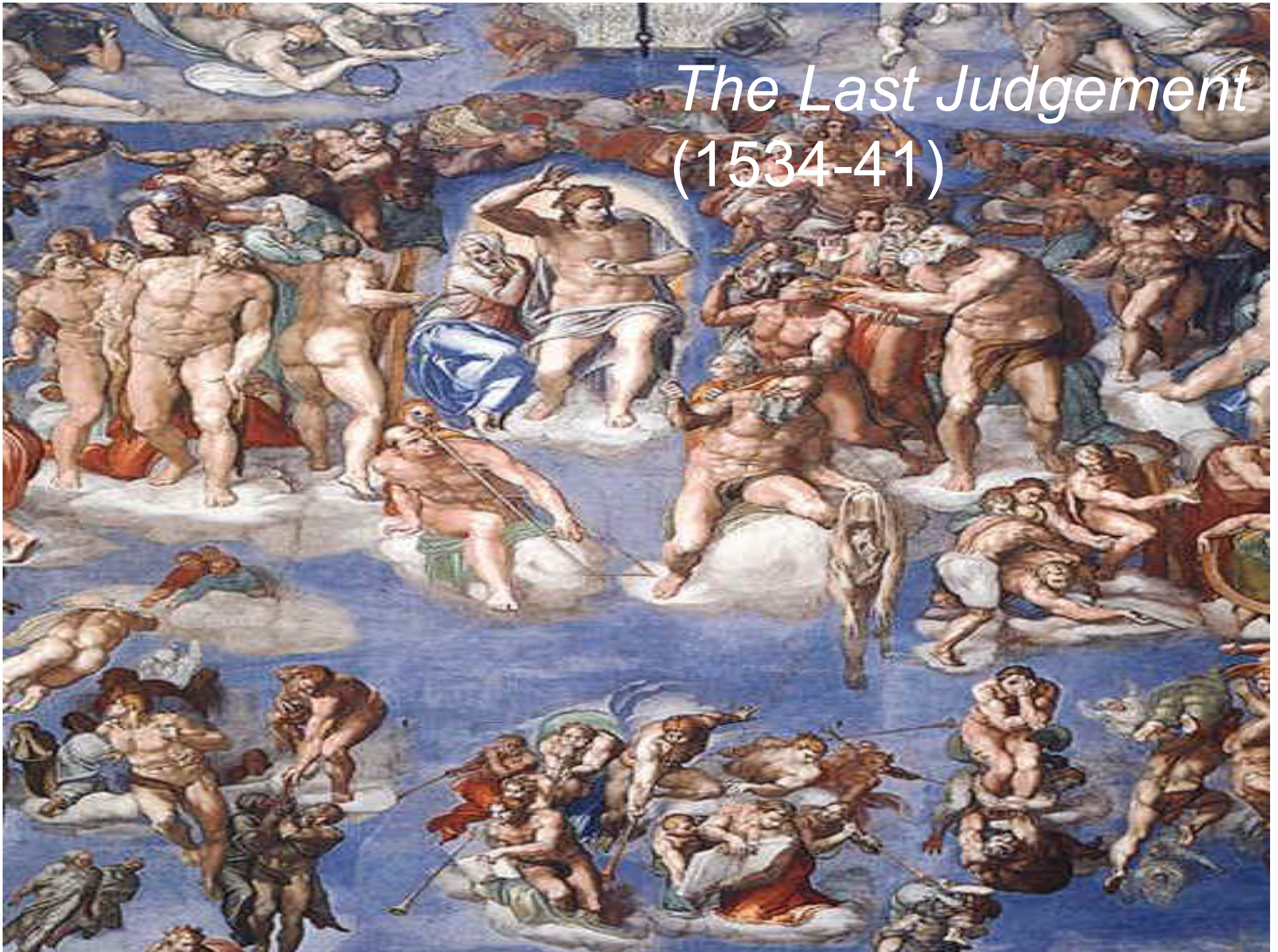
# Michaleangelo- The Sistine Chapel-Most famous work

Built between 1475 and  
1483





*The Last Judgement*  
(1534-41)





Albrecht Durer,  
Germany  
Paintings &  
Wood Cuts







# Durer

## The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

# Durer

*Knight, Death and the  
Devil. 1513*



**TRADE  
ROUTES-1500-  
LINKING EUROPE,  
ASIA, AFRICA**



# The Silk Road

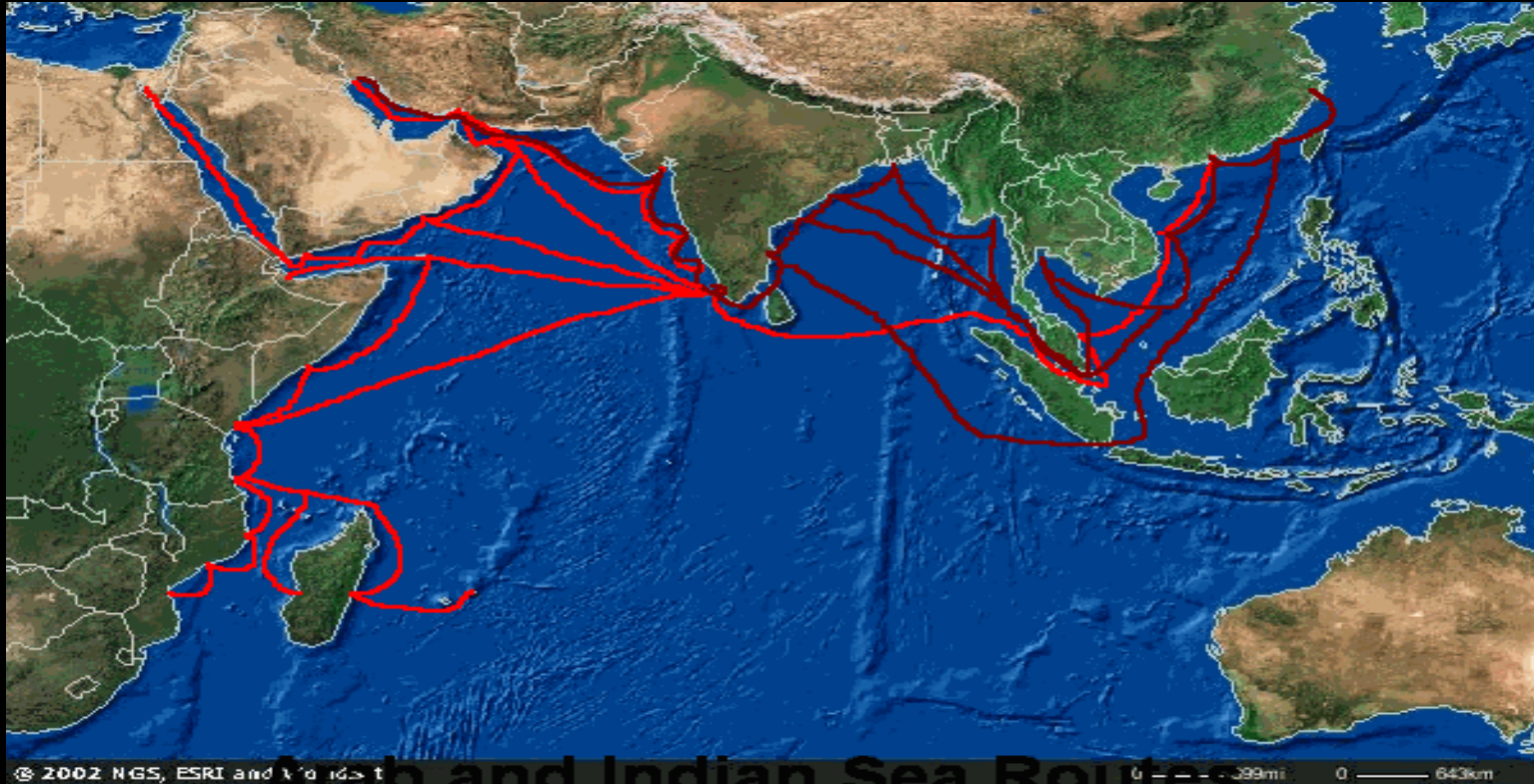


The Silk Road was an overland trade route that carried goods from the Mediterranean cultures across Mesopotamia, Persia, arid Central Asia to China and back. This trade route was already in heavy use in 100 B.C., and it continued to carry significant trade until the 17th century.

Important items that were exchanged in this period included paper, the compass, silk, and porcelains (from China to Europe), gunpowder...



# The Indian Ocean trade network



The Indian Ocean trade network brought Chinese products by sea to destinations around the Indian Ocean and beyond. This trade linked the coastal lands of East Africa, southern Arabia, the Persian Gulf, India, Southeast Asia, and China.







textiles and spices (from India to Europe);  
gold and salt (in Africa); and sugar (from  
Southeast Asia to Europe and Africa)...



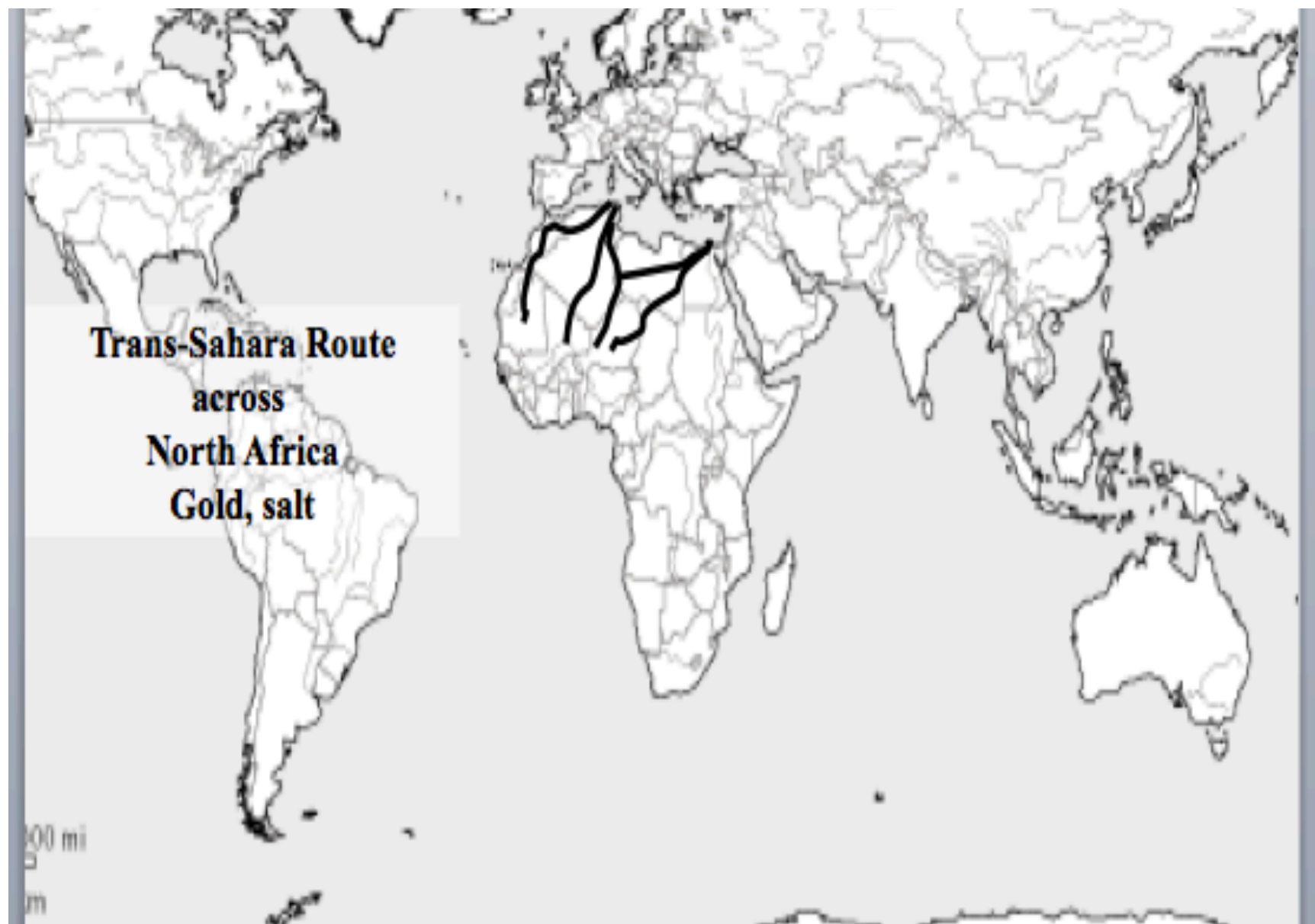


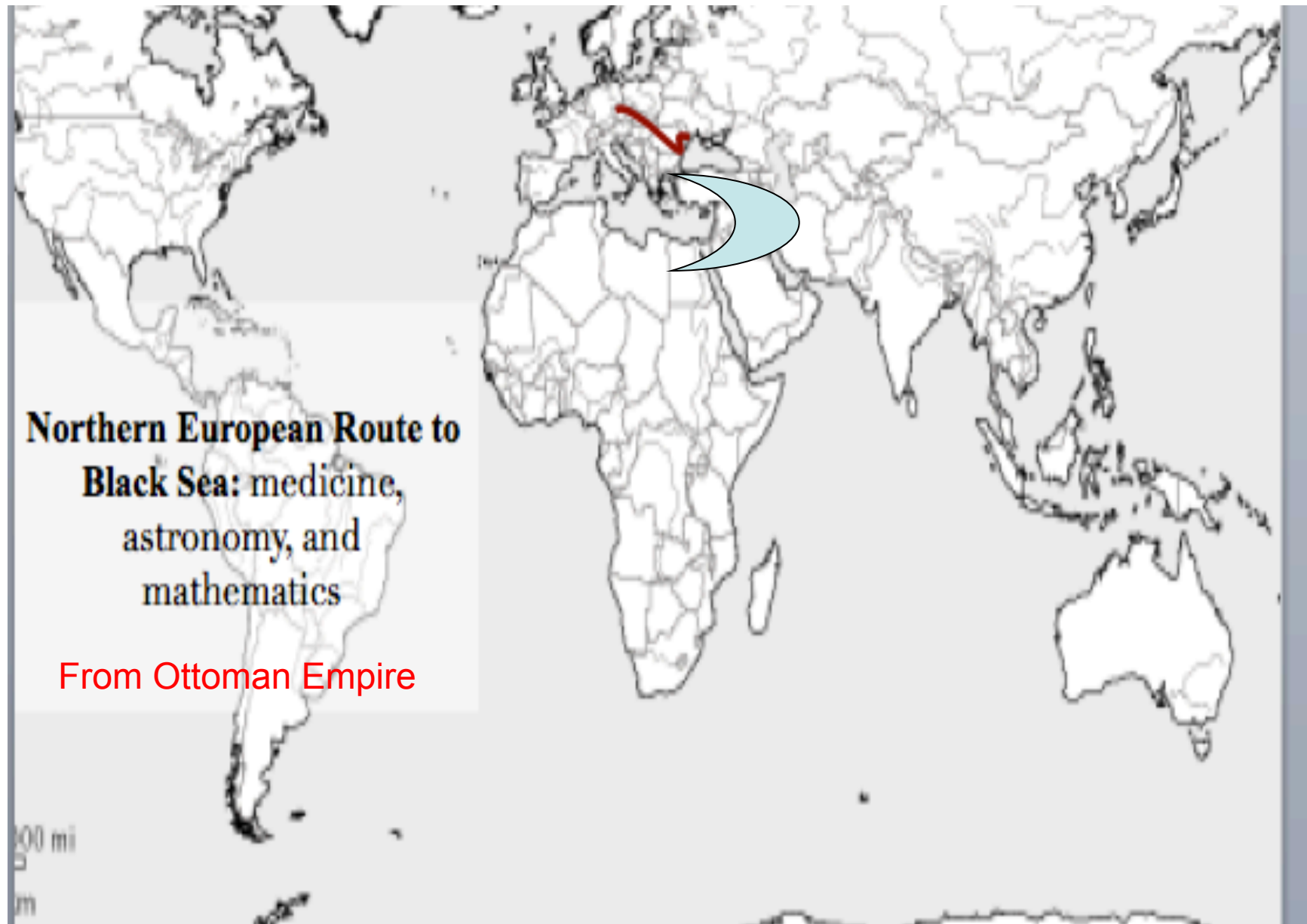
# The trans-Saharan caravan routes

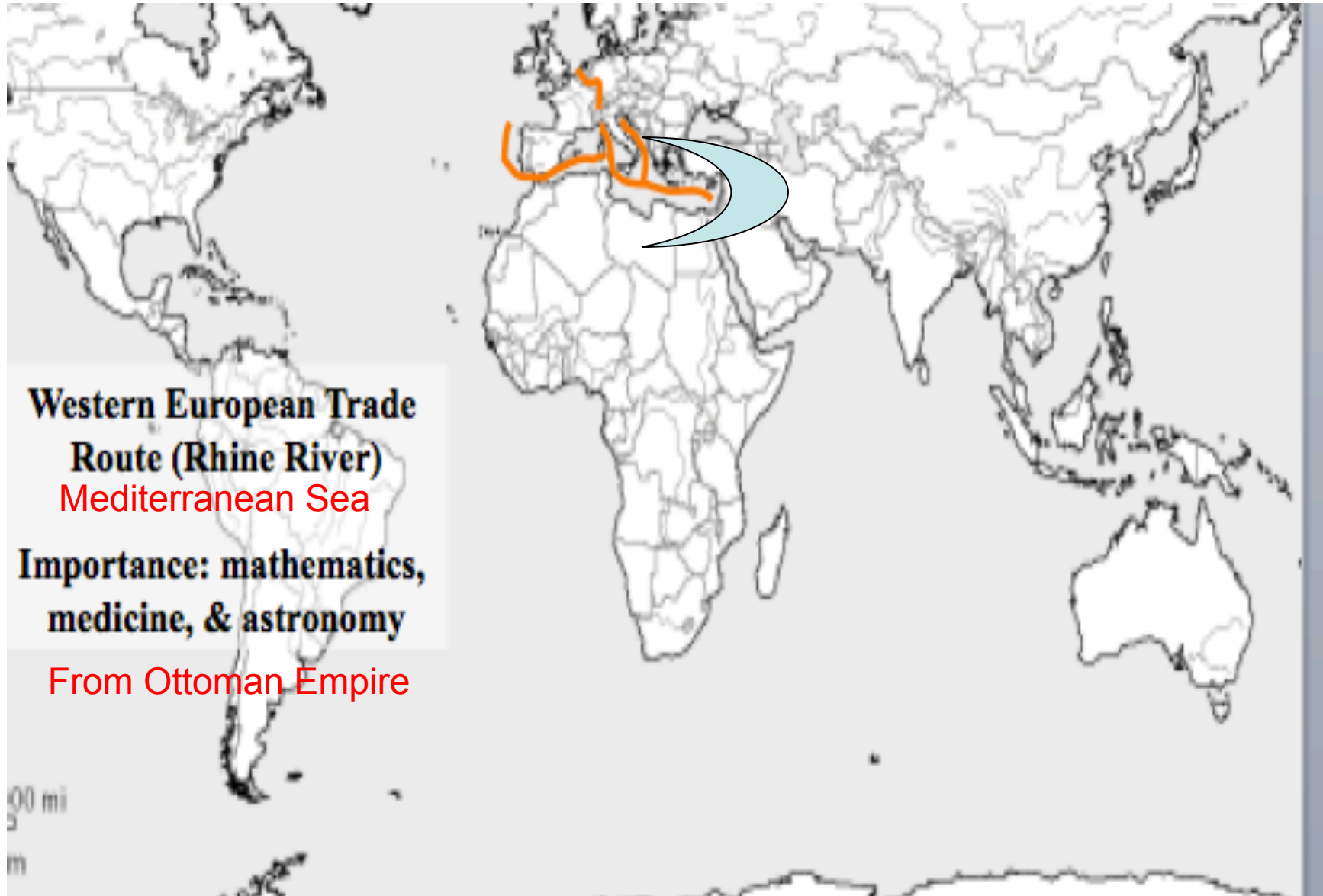


The trans-Saharan caravan routes were responses to the challenges of the Sahara. At first, the routes played a small role in the exchange of products, but by A.D. 1000 large amounts of **gold from the Niger River Basin** were traded northward in exchange for **salt from the Sahara**. Other products, including **kola nuts and palm oil**, were traded northward from **sub-Saharan Africa**.











**South China Sea  
(spices & sugar)**

100 mi  
0  
m

